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## MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.

## SOUTH CANARA.

## VOLUME II.



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 50
\end{aligned}
$$

MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS.
$\qquad$

STATISTICAL APPENDIX


FOR

## SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

30531

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MADRAS:
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- This table is wal.


## I.-Area, Population, etc., in 1911.



* Tho Mudabidri tulak wis constitatad on Ist Oetober 1910.

It was aboliahed with eflect Irom lat July 1012 when the sev Karkal talac was formed.

IL.-Variation in Population since 1891.

| Towes: | Population. |  |  | Percentage of varin: tion of popalatiom, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1011. (2) | 1801. <br> (3) | 1891. <br> (4) | 1891-1901. <br> (5) | 1901-1911. <br> (6) |
| The whole District. Unim Taldik. | 1,195,227 | 1,134,713 | 1,056,081 | 74 | 53 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Udipi } & \text {... } \\ \text { Kakil Taluk. } \end{array}$ | 10.871 | 8,041 | 7,272 | 10.5 | $85 \cdot 1$ |
| Karknia ... Mangaloze Talots. | 4,981 | 5,304 | 4,115 | 303 | $-7.5$ |
|  | 4,985 48,419 8,780 | 4,448 44,108 5,065 | 4,328 40,028 4,611 | 27 77 98 | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 97 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |
| Kagaraood Talef. <br> Knsaragod | 8,295 | 8,207 | 7,198 | 140 | 111 |

* Reprownts a Munceipal town.
III.-Roads.

| Year. |  |  | Mileage of roads maintained. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  |  | Total. <br> (2) | Metanled. <br> (3) | Unmetalled. <br> (4) |
| 1871-72 | ... |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{1876-77}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 814 | 814 | $\ldots$ |
| 1888-87 | ... | : | ${ }^{8771}$ | 8771 | $\ldots$ |
| 1891-93 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,059 | 1,844 | ... |
| $1806-97$ $1901-02$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,150 | 1,100. | $\ldots$ |
| 1901-02 | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,033 | 1,083 | $\cdots$ |
| 1006-07 | -- | $\ldots$ | 1,023 | 1,023 | $\cdots$ |
| 1011-12 | +. | ... | 1,101 | 1,101 | $\cdots$ |



IV, -List of Travellers' Bangalows.

|  | Clase (2) | Talulcs and atations. | By whom musin. tained. | Nesreat railway station, if any, and the distance from it. | Natme of nccommodation, (6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 11 | Coosdapgoe Divistow. <br> Condaporr Taluk. <br> Copndapoor... | L.F.D. | Mangalore, 60 miles. | Two halla, two bath roome, portico and veraminhs, Tiled. |
| 2 | III | Eirmanjeahwar -* | Da. | Mangalore, 70 miles. | Hall, side room, two bath roons, dressing room and verandahe Tiled. |
| 3 | III | Baindur ... ... | Do. | Mangalore, 78 miles. | Hall, two bath rooms, sside room and verandah. Tiled. |
| 4 | III | Golitiole * ..4 ... | Do. | Mingealore, 81 miles. | Two roomes, bath room and verandahs |
| 5 | 111 | Kollura * ... ... | Do. | Mangalore, 60 miles. | Hall, wide room, bath room, portico and verandnhe |
| 6 | III | Nagodi ...* ... | Da. | Do. | Hall, aide room and verbedaher |
| 7 | III | Шamunt * ... ... | Do. | Mangalore, 05 miles. | One hell, beth room and verandahe. |
| 8 | III | Jadakal ... | Do. | Mangalore 75 miles. | Two halla, bath reom and vernalahe. |
| 9 | III | Jadakal - ... - | Do. | Do. | One room and verandah, |
| 10 | III | Fandue * ... | Do, | Mangalore, 67 miles. | One room, bath room and Ferandah |
| 11 | III | Stankaramarayen. | Do. | Mangelare, 60 millen. | Ope room, wide room, bath roon and reravdah. |
| 12 | III | Howangradi *.... ... | Do. | Mangalore, 70 miles. | One hall, one beth room, and vermilahs. Under construction, |
| 13 | III | Albadi $\quad$ an $\quad+$ | $\mathrm{HO}_{4}$ | Mangaloze, 06 miles. | Two halle, bath room find verandahs. |
| 14 | III | UGipi Taluk. <br> Podubidri *... $\qquad$ | L. F.D. | Mangalore, 21 miles. | Hall, bath room, portico and verandilati. |

IV.-List of Travellers' Bangalows-comb.

|  | Olass. | Taluka and stations. (9) | By whom naimtained. |  | Natare of acoommodation. (6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Coosmapoor Divisios:cont. <br> OXipi Talullcont. |  |  |  |
| 15 | III | Kap ...* ... | L.F.D. | Mangalore, 29 miles. | Hall, two side roome, bath room and verandsha, |
| 16 | II | Udipi ..- ... | Do. | Mangalare, 37 miles. | Two rooma, two bath rooma two mmall rooms and verandahs. Tiled. |
| 17 | II | Brahmawar... | Do. | Mangalare, 44 millas. | Two halle, two bath foome portioo and verandahs. Tiled. |
| 18 | III | Kot* | Do. | Mangalore, 52 miles, | One hall, oue bath room and verandahs. Tiled. |
| 19 | III | Haladi ... | Do. | Mengalores. 88 milea. | Two hulls, bath room, portico and veranduhs. |
| 20 | 1 II | Hiriyadka ... ... | Do. | Mangalore, 45 miles. | Two halls, two bath rooms, portioo and verundahs. |
| 21 | III | Hiriyadkn * ... | Do. | Do. | One hall, one side room, portioo and verandaha. |
| 22 | III | Perduru* ... ... | Dos | Mangalore, 49 milles. | Hall, side room, bath room and verundah. |
|  |  | Karkal Taluk. |  |  |  |
| 23 | II | Mallabiorii ... ... | L.P.D. | Mangalore, 21 muiletit | Two halls, two side rooms, two mety roous, two bath roonts, portioo and |
| 24 | III | Mudabidri * ... | Do. | Do. | verabilahs. Tiled, <br> T*o hallis, bath roomes, portico and verandaha. |
| 25 | II | Earkal ... ... | Do. | Mangulore, 32 milea. | Two halls, two side roomi, two bath rowms, portico and verandaha. Tiled. |
| 26 | III | Ajokar ... ... | Do. | Mrngaloro, 42 miles. | Two halls, two both rooma, portico and verandahn. |
| 27 | III | Someahwar * ... | Do. | Mangalore, 58 miles. | One hall, bath room and veriodahs. Tiled. |
| 28 | III | Hebri * ... ... | Do. | Mangalore, 54 miles. | Hall, ane side room, bath room, portico and rerandilh. |

5
1V.-List of Travellers* Bungalows-cont.


6
IV.-List of Travellers' Bangalows-cont.

?

## IV．－List of Travellers＇Bungalows－cont．

| $\begin{aligned} & \dot{4} \\ & \text { 炭 } \\ & \text { 首 } \\ & \text { 砏 } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | Class， | Tulakes and atations， （3） | $\qquad$ | Searent rallway atation，if any，nad the distance from it． <br> （5） | Nature of ascommodation． （6） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Putive Divinon－ eont， |  |  |  |
|  |  | Easaragod Talul－cont． |  |  |  |
| 54 | III | Adura＊．．．＊．． | L．E．D． | Kasaragod， 18 miles． | Hall，side room，bath room， portioo and verandah． |
| 55 | III | Aduril－．．．．．． | Do． | Do， | Three roome and verandahs． |
| 56 | III | Perify＊．．．＋＋． | Do． | Pellikere， 8 miles． | Hall，bath room and veran－ dah，Tiled |
| 57 | III | Bevinjs＊．．．．．． | Do． | Kamaragod， 7 miles． | Hall，side room，bnth room portico and verandabs， |
| 58 | III | Espimbilly Perdala．＊ or | Do． | Kumbla， 11 miles． | Hall，aide room，beth room and Yerandah． |
| 59 | III | Adknsthals＊．．． | Do． | Kumbla， 19 milet． | Hall，bath room and veran－ dah．Tiled． |
| 60 | III | Iriga＊．．．．．． | D ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | Hondrag 11 malles． | One hall，one bath room and verandebs．Under eon－ Etruction． |
|  |  | Uppinamgedi Toduk． |  |  |  |
| 61 | 111 | Mnai＊．．．．．． | L．F．D． | Mangalare， 22 miles． | Two minin rooms，bath rooms sud verandahs． |
| 62 | II | Pattar | Do． | Mangaloro， 31 milea | Hall，throe rooms and Feram． dahs．Tiled． |
| 63 | II | Khow or Madmura | Do． | Knwaragod， 37 miles， | Hall，five roomen，one bath roomi and ono verandah． |
| 64 | II | Sullia．، | Do． | Kasarngod， 86 miles． | Tiled． <br> Hall，two rooms and two both rooms．Tiled． |
| 65 | If | Sampaje ．．．．．． | Do． | Kanarngod， 48 mile⿻日， | One hall，four rooms，bath rooms and verandnlia． |
| 66 | II | Uppinangadi | Do． | Mangaloro， 82 miles． | Tiled． <br> Two hall $\mathrm{s}_{\mathrm{g}}$ two bath rooms one side room，pertieo and verandahe．Tiled． |
| 67 | III | Golitattoo＊．．． | Do． | Mangelore， 41 nilea | Two malin rooms，bath room and verandaha． |
| 68 | II | Shirudl ．．．．．． | Do． | Mangalore， 58 milen． | Two rooms，two bath rooms and verandahs．Tiled， |

IV.--List of Travellers' Bungelowg-ont.

|  | Clase (2) | Talales and stations, (3) | By whom malntained. | Nenrent railway station, if any, and the dietance from it. <br> (5) | Nature of necommodation. <br> (6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Perien <br> Divisios-cont. <br> Uppinangadi <br> Taluk-eont. |  |  |  |
| 69 | III | Gundin* ... ... | L. F, D, | Mangalore, 57 milea. | Hall, bath room and verandahs. Tiled. |
| 70 | II | Beltangadi ... | Do. | Mangalore, 37 miles. | Two halls, two bath roomsis, store-room, portico and verandahs. Tiled. |
| 71 | II | Cherrmadi | Da. | Mangalore, 45 miles | Two mnin roome, two dressing rooms, two bath roomes, one store room, portico and |
| 72 | 111 | Charmadi * ... ... | Do. | Do. | Two main rooma and rerandahs. |
| 73 | III | Gondolgaddo * ... | Do. | Mangulare, bis miles. | One room, one bath room and verandahs. TXind. |
| 74 | II | Naver | Do, | Mangulore, 44 mile | Hall, two side rooma or drewick rooms, two bath roomes, portico and veras. dahs. Ciled. |
| 75 | III | Kunthura *... | Do. | Manjerhwar 43 miles. | Hall, ona bach room and verandabs. |
| 76 | III | Kadaba * | Do. |  | Hall, bath room and veran: daha, |
| 77 | III | Kalgundm * ... ... | Da, | Mangalore, 63 milea, | Hall, bath room and weramdatio. |
| 78 | III | Panja* .an ... | Do. | Mangalores, 54 milea. | Hall, ane bath room and verandahs. |
| 79 | III | Buropady * ... ... | Do. | Mationthwn, 42 miles. | Hall, one bath room and verandabs. Tiled, |
| 80 | III | Fitin* | Do. | Manjeshwar, 22 miles. | Hell, buth room and verandah. |
| 81 | III | Anekul * ... | Do. | Manjochwar 12 miles. | $\mathrm{Hall}_{\mathrm{a}}$, side room, bath roum end Feraudab. |
| 12 | III | Tellare * ... | Do. | Mangulore, 47 miles. | One hall, one bath room and verandaha. Under construetion. |

## 2

IV.-List of Travellere' Bungalowa-cout.

|  | Clase (2) | Taluka and atations. <br> (3) | Hy whom main. tained. | Feareat railway ntation, if any, and the distance from ft. <br> (5) | Natare of accommodntion. <br> (6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pritos Divisios-conl. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Uprinampedi <br> Thun-coat |  |  |  |
| 88 | 111 | Jalsur * ... | L.F.D. | Kasaragod, 31 mallen. | Two roome, bath room, portion nid verandaha. |
| 84 | III | Khandndlan * | Do. | Kasarngod, | One hall, one bath room and |
|  |  |  |  | 40 miles. | verindaher Umider com-- etruetion, |
| 85 | III | Gutigar * ... ... | Do. | Mangalore, 64 miles. | Hall, ome open room and a portioe. |


 and stable

Chinger per filem-


Third elus bumgalow aud uherls, ds, i per triveller, As of for ia finarried rouple.
5. 0 an .2
V.-Religions in 1911.


Norn-The Mulabidri Taluk which wee formed si Ist Octobar 1510 was abolisbed and the kincki Tulak formed with eftect fromill July ing in its place,
VI--Vital Statistice.

Thase shiletics inelude Europeans and Maramians.
Nors,- (a) The Karkh Talak was formed on int Jaly 101 g .

> (b) The plact.

## VII-Oanses of Death.

(Average of the italinties for the five yean exding 1919.)

| Telolus,(1) | Ratio of denthe por 1,000 of population from |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  <br> (3) | 㮷 总 <br> (4) | (5) | (6) |  <br> (7) |  <br> (8) |
| Coombaroon brymos. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commaspoer --- | 1 | $\cdots$ | "* | 17 | 4 | 10 | 32 |
| Udipi (... is - w | 1 | ** | $\ldots$ | 11 | \% | 10 | 22 |
| Karlcal (a) - . . ${ }^{\text {F }}$ | ${ }^{* *}$ | \% | - | 10 | 3 | 19 | 25 |
| Maxialoge Disimyow. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manyralore * .-. ... | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 9 | 4 | 10 | 18 |
| Medabidri (b) ... ... | *.. | ** | ... | 8 | 3 | 9 | 20 |
| Puttor Divindow. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kamaragod is. | 2 | ** | $4{ }^{4}$ | 6 18 | 8 | 9 | 22 |
| Tows Orackin. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mangolote .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 99 |
| Udipi .w | 1 | 1 | \% 6 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 29 |
| Dintriet awerage or. | 1 | 1 | $\square$ | 9 | 4 | 11 | 26 |

[^0]VIII-Cestes, Tribes and Races in 1911.

4. can. 3
IX.-Clansification of area and principal crope in Fanli 1322 (1912-18).


15


X．－Reserved forest and area proposed for reservation（in square miles）on 30th June 1918．

| Talaks． <br> （1） | Renerved fincert． <br> （2） | Afea propmod for reber＝ Faclons． <br> （a） | Totel of colvenne 2 and 3. <br> （4） | Area of talak． <br> （5） | Percent． age of columa 4 to cultivated area． <br> （6） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ooosdapaon DiFistow． | $\mathrm{ACH}_{\text {\％}}$ | 16s． | ACE， | ACs． |  |
| Corminapoor <br> Udipi <br> Karlat $\qquad$ | $200 \cdot 15$ 4．50 16504 | \％ $\cdots$ $\ldots$ | 200715 <br> $4 \cdot 50$ <br> $105 \cdot 68$ | 81900 35684 63577 | $\begin{array}{r} 141-12 \\ 3.41 \\ 185 \div 9 \end{array}$ |
| Mamgaloriz Dwtsicx． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mangalare | 9.15 | － | $2 \cdot 15$ | $415 \cdot 59$ | 158 |
| Putiel Divirios： |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uppinmanadi <br> Kfisaregod ．．． | $40 \pi \cdot 84$ 21 vi3 | $0 \times 03$ | $\begin{gathered} 403 \mathrm{E7} \\ 31^{\circ} 68 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,259 \cdot 32 \\ 761.86 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92881 \\ 1539 \end{array}$ |
| Distriot Total | 72798 | 003 | 79709 | $4,091 \cdot 02$ | 9604 |



Net revenue realised under forests during

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ó } \\ & \text { 害 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \frac{1}{8} \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$ } \\ & \text { s } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 答 } \\ & \frac{5}{5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ob } \\ & \text { 数 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{9} \\ & \stackrel{1}{9} \\ & \text { 㻤 } \end{aligned}$ | ت | $\frac{\text { à }}{\frac{1}{2}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { din } \\ & \stackrel{1}{E} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { ns. } \\ 17,248 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 13,223 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 12,410 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 . \\ 32,812 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 30,856 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 . \\ 15,208 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { R9. } \\ 32 . a n 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19 \\ 22,368 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 113, } \\ 35,290 \end{gathered}$ | EA, |

## BRIEF ACCOUNT OE THE SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

A Eummary of the revenue history of Canara will be found on page 115, volume I, of the Distriot Manual ', and an account of the oircumstances under which the settlement of the dintrict was fioally ordered is contained in pages 100-114 inclusive. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state here that, prior to this nettlement, the revenue demand was not based on any survey or mensurement of the ocoupied land. Even at its origin the shist was incorrect, ${ }^{3}$ and based on no measurements. In the numerons ohanges of goverament which had taken place since the Vijnyamagar settlement all traces of the shist had been lost. The demand as it existed at the commencement of the Company's rale was in part composed of different imposts having no relation to the extent or produce of the land. Its distribation among the ryots had been, up to that time, left to the diecretion of the karuiks and shanbhogues and was therefore very anequal.

The history of the distriet for the first 40 yearn of the nineteenth century consists of a series of attempts to equalize thin demand on the different holdinge. In the absence of any survey these were foredoomed to failure. From the first, Munro had expressed an opinion that auch modilicatioms were umecessary, as assessments unequal in their origin tended to become equal by the course of time. There is evidence to show that these attempts to equalize the assessment, so far from achieving their object, increased the existing inequalities of the assessment and emahled the rich and influential to still further divest themselves of their share of the assessment at the expense of the poor.

The revenue survey began work in 1889 and completed the last taluk in 1896. A mistake which led to much delay was made in the attempt to take the "warg " as the nnit for the survey field. The warg had long eeased in most cases to be the unit of ownership, and ouly remained the revenue unit in theory. The demareation of wargs, therefore, did not separate the lands owned by different persons. It incidentally had the effeot of including wet, dry and bagayat as well as different descriptions of wet in the same parvey field. Many of the fields became of an onmanageahle size, and the number of nub-divisions, limited by the survey rales to ten in each feld, sometimes exceeded is hundred.

Settlement operations began in October 1894, and at once brought Bettlement. to light the fact that the existing survey could not be made the basis

[^1]of any soheme of settlement as it stood. Acoordingly sapplementary surveys were undertaken to fub-divide the different descriptions of land. The elassifiontion of the soils, and connting of treet in bagayats, together with these revision surveys went on up to 1903. The Commiskioners of Revenue Settlement visited the district on Beveral occssions during these operstions; the scheme report for Kísaragód and Mangalore was anbmitted in 1898 ; that for the Udipi and Coondapoor kaluks in the following year. Final orders were passed on these proposals in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 95th August 1902.

The general principles finally ndopted for the settlement of the districk were as follows:-

## Wet lande.

Gardens.

Wet land was defined as land levelled and bunded and adapted to the cultivation of paddy, i.e, of wet paddy; dry paddy is seldom grown in this distriet exeept in the kumaris. All wet land was divided into three classes : first, second and third. First-elass wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the irrigation of which is ordinarily by direct flow, Second-class wet lands are lands giving two wet crops, the second mainly by baling, also lands giving one wet and one dry crop, patla and mogaru lands, and other low-lying wet lande, whioh, owing to their favourable position, have an unfailing sapply of water for the first crop. Third-clase wet lands are all leas favourably sitnated wet lands.

After some discussion it was decided to class all bagayats under seven sorth, the ratee of
 assessment varying from Rs . 2 to Rs. 8 an acre. A garden containing less than ten bearing cocoannt trees to the acre was treated as dry. The marginally-noted trees have been considered as 'garden' trees for the purpose of this definition.

During tho original classification the jack, cocoanut and areca were the only trees counted, except in the area classed as "gardenbettu" which was all reinspected before settlement on receipt of the Government orders defining "bagayats". No reclaskification of gardens was made, and, therefore, except in the cases where a garden was reinspeeted in the course of settlement, the mango, palmyrs, tamarind, and pepper-vine have not been taken into account. Had they been counted, a considerable addition would have resulted both to the bagayat area and to the rates on lands already classed as bagayat. The cashew-nut, whioh yields a largoincome, has not been taken into accoant owing to the practical diffienlty of working out any scheme of assessment to deal with it. All these facts should be considered at the next revision of the settlement. The bagayats have been
generally assessed at disproportionately low rates in oomparison with wet and dry lands, and the areca gardens in particular at much lower rates than is the adjoining diatricts of North Canara and Mysore.

The second crop charge on lands registered at settlement as Second crop. regalarly growing two erops has been consolidated at one-fourth of the single crop charge. No eharge is made for occasional second erop, and when a second wet crop is raised on land alassed as single erop no extra clarge will be made during the currenoy of the present settlement.

As there are no Government irrigation works in this disiriet, the Grouping. grouping of wet lands was based on their proximity to the sea-const. Villages near the sea-const have the advantage of a healthy climate, abundant latour, proximity to markets, and higher prices for all their produce. In the four cosst taluks three groupa were at first formed on this basis. A special const group, practically confined to the villagua actually on the sea-const, was afterwards formed to remedy a defect of the Deputy Commissioner's first proposals vis, the disproportionately low rates, resulting in many casos in a considerable decrease on the old revonue, in the coast villages. The lands in thebe villages are the most valuable in the district. The decrease was largely due to the lower money valnes assigned to the VIII, XII and XIII series of soils, which predominate in these villages. To nome extent this defect has been remedied by the formation of the coast group. These villages, however, still remain the most lightly assessed under the घew rates.

The Uppinangadi taluk has no sea-board. The interior is densely covered with forest, and the climate is in consequence malarious in parts. A fourth grouF was therefore constituted to meet the special circomstances of this taluk.

The bettlement was introduced into the talaks in the following order:-

Introdection of aethlemmen. $\begin{array}{lccccc}\text { Mangalore } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1312 \\ \left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Kasaragód } \\ \text { Udipi } \\ \text { Congdapoor }\end{array}\right\} & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1313 \\ \text { Uppinangadi } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 1314\end{array}$

The area of the district is $2,571,923$ acres of which only 737,142 aores are oocupied. Dedocting the kumari aren, which is oceupied only for fagitive cultivation, the aotual ocoupied area is 596,265 acrea, only 23 per cent. of the tolal ares of the distriot. Reserved forests account for an mren of 562,895 scres ont of the remainder. Where this has been shown as reserved forests in the classification register, it has been entered as pormboke. The balance of reserved foresta is ineluded in the unooupied dry area. Dry oultivation is seldom

Ares by eettlement: Ocoupied. Unoorupied.

Einuncial. resaltin of the settlement
attempted on dry lands in this distriot. The dry orops that are grown are nsually sown in the wet lande after the rice crops have been ont. Exoluding "dry' lind, the really 'unocoupied" arable land is therefore extremely small, 1,102 neres of wet and 488 of garden. Part of this is waste lying in or near the reserved foreste. Some of it is land oceupied withont authority, and is under enquiry. It is probable that after settlement some more waste wet lands in the middle of or mdjacent to the forests will be resigned. Up to this time it was not possible to renign such lands without also resigning the whole warg to which they were attached. The large unocoupied dry area of $1,155,217$ acres is mostly unoultivable. Here and there paddy tiolds could be made by expensive levelling and terracingThis process is always going on, and will receive some impetus from the fact that the average settlement dry rates are lower than the old mifuimum darkhast rate, As, 9-7 as against Re, 1 an acre. Most of the area will always remain waste, available for grazing, for cutting thatching grass, green loaves for manure, and other purposes subeidiary to agriculture.

| Toink | Incidenec of amantsment per occupled acte. |  | Percentage of tscrease by settlement. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Before } \\ \text { eutaloment } \end{gathered}$ | After settlement |  |
| Coondapoor |  |  | FEE CEST. $\frac{29}{2}$ |
| Udipi | 264 | 31111 | 56 |
| Manculore ... | 2105 | 4.41 | 61 |
| Itppinangadi, | 1155 | 3108 | 85 |
| Kisaragbíl ... | 1121 | 4011 | 131 |
| Total | 2511 | 3144 | 04 |

Prior to settlement
the lind revenue
domand was Rupees
$14,19,586$. The seltle-
ment assessment is
$\mathrm{Rs} \quad 23,41,260$. The
marginal table shows
the incidence of the old
and new assessment on
the whole ocenpied
area, and the rate of
increase in each taluk.

This table brings out the feot that the rate of increase rises in proportion to the distance of the ialuks from Nagar, the capital of the Bednore dynasty. Munro states that the poligars of the Mangalore Hobli, which appear to have included the greater portion of the three sonthern taluks, were enabled by the distance which lay between them and Nagar to resist the imposition of some of the extra assessments which were exacted from the northerm taluks. In fifteen villages in the south of the Kiisaragod talak the rovenue assessment Was less than one rupee an acre. The old revenue was the nascesment paid to the sovereign, not that which was collected from the people by their local ehiefs, the amonnt of which is not known.

The figures show that the settlement assessment is ovenly distributed and the differences in the percentage of increase are due to the inequalities in the incidence of the old assessment.

Of the settlement demand, 80 per cent. is paid by the wet lands, and 51 per cent. of the wet assessment ia paid by first-blass wet lands (lands gruwivg two or more wet orops by direct flow, without resort to artificial irrigation).


The average wet rate for the whole distriet is Re, 4-7-11.
(1) Muigémi leaser.-The existence of permanent (málgéni) special leases, under the terms of which the landlord is debarred from raising tenares. the rent, was at one time held to be a formidsble obstncle to any revimion of the revenue, The conrse adopted has been to issue separate pattas to the pattadar for that portion of his land which is let on múlgéni. A separate pata has been issued for each tenant. In the event of the pattadar refusing to pay, the land itself is proceeded against in the first instance. The tenant then pays the assessment to avoid the loss of his tenure which would be entailed if the land were brought to snle for arrears of revenne. The area under múlgéni has turned ont to be less than 10 per cent, of the whole occupied area. It is not known in how many censea the settlement assossment is more than the mulgeni rent. In recent yeares, and certainly daring the 20 years which have elapsed since the intention of Government to revise the assessment was communicated to the pnblic, the tenant has been bound by a special clane to pay any enhancemont made at sottlement. In many cases the rent was raised when it was given on múlgéni (instead of a lump sum being exaoted) and is now higher than the ohálgéni (temporary) lenves on similar lands. The enses in whioh the assesmment is really leas than the rent are cosually leases of old date. The incremee in assessment is most probably due, in such cases, to the extension of cultivation on the part of the tenant, who is, therefore, the proper person to pay the enhanced assessment. ${ }^{1}$
(2) Howe-vites.-Formerly land applied for for building pur-

| Teme |  |  |  | Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mangalare | ..* | ** | -0* | 12 |
| Bantral | sse | ... | $\ldots$ |  |
| Malki | ... | ... | , |  |
| Kisaragud | ... | ... | ... | . 6 |
| Kirlabi | $\ldots$ | ... | +s+ |  |
| Udipi | +** | ... |  |  | poses was assessed at the specinl rate of Rs. 6 even outside towna. In future, the special rates for houge-sites will be coufined to the towns shown in the margin. At settlement the special rates were imposed only on lands previously assessed at special rates (the lands known as nel-terige, ghar-terige, sirdhar ghar-terige, ete.).

t Parm. 18 of G.O. No. T67, Rerenae, dated 25th Aggant 1802

In addition to the area assessed as house-site at settlement, there are 78 acres of freehold and 83 acrea of grant land in the town of Mangalore for which permanent pattas have been issued by the Collector. Ontside towns, house-sites have been assessed at dry rates, when the number of garden tree in the enb-division was not sufficient to constitate the aren a bagayat. House-sites in bagayat have not been sub-divided. Not only wonld it often be a dificult matter to snb-divide them, but allowance has been made in fixing the bagayat rates for the ivolusion of such small inprofitable areas. When sitnated in wet land, which is not often the case, house-sites have been sub-divided when tho area whs more than 10 per cent, of the area of the sub-division.
(3) Kwmari.-The warg kumaris of the Kásaragod talok have been treated as occupied warg lancls, and nskessed at wet rates, after allowing 50 per cent, for unprofitable areas, of one, two and, throe annas an acre, according to the group in which the village lies. Three groups were formed, with reference to proximity of the kumaris to markete, and the state of their kumaris,

When the land is brought under permanent cultivation of any kind, the settlement assessment fixed for the soil and group will be imposed. The total area of warg $\mathbb{F u m e r i}$ is 140,877 sacres, and the average rate per acre is $A_{8}$. 2-1. The old assessment on this araa was only seven pies an acre.
(4) Müpattas.-In G.O. No. 369 Hevenue, dated 16th April 1904, it was ordered that the sarvey of múlpatta lands left out of demarcation at the time of susvey should le corried out under Aet IV of 1897 by the Settlemont department. Múlpatta wastes, in the sense of lands never brought ander cultivation, were ordered to be, assessed at the rate of four annas an acre, in view of the large areas of some of the old múlpatts lands. In a few cases it was found that wet lands belonging to múlpathi had been omithed at survuy. These, and other improved lands, were assersed at the settlement rateb. The number of múlpattas admitted and the area sarveyed ma mulpatta in the various taluks is shown in the followigg table:-







Statement showing the reswit of the Milpatta nurcey．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Talak．

（1）} \&  \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{（a）} \&  \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \&  \&  \& | Aren mitted． |
| :--- |
| Wet． | <br>

\hline | Mangalore ．．． |
| :--- |
| Kgearagét ． |
| Udipi ．．． |
| Coondapoor ．．． |
| Oppinargadi | \& | .. |
| :---: |
| - |
| $\cdots$ |
| .. | \& 507

167
185
188
152 \& \& 1,004
337
$\mathbf{5 0 6}$
549
$\mathbf{2 1 0}$ \& \& $\begin{array}{r}44 \\ 147 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 14
78
59
89 \& \& 364
119
181
188
72 \& 80
28
42
37
17 \& Aca， \&  <br>
\hline Tntal \& ．．． \& 1，257 \& \& 2，600 \& \& 1，02 \& \& \& 824 \& 2041 \& 145 \& 44 <br>
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{Ares sdmittod－cont．} <br>
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Gurden．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Dry（re－ claimed）．} \& \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Múlpatia dry （unreclalmed waste，ofe．）．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total．} <br>

\hline Taluk． \& \& | $\frac{\stackrel{3}{5}}{\frac{1}{3}}$ |
| :--- |
| （9） | \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 若 } \\
\frac{2}{\mu} \\
\text { (ii) }
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \&  \& \& | 豆 |
| :--- |
| （18） | \& \& |  |
| :--- |
| （14） | \& | 部 |
| :--- |
| （15） | \& \& |  |
| :--- |
| （18） | <br>

\hline \& \& Acs． \& 8． \& 4 ca. \& Re． \& \& ACA． \& \& 8 m ． \& AC8． \& \& m ． <br>
\hline Manyalore ．．． \& ．＊＊ \& 1 \& 5 \& 23 \& 19 \& \& 06 s \& \& 241 \& 007 \& \& 292 <br>
\hline Kibaragod ．．． \& \& 4 \& 1 \& 1 \& 9 \& \& 204 \& \& 51 \& 209 \& \& 63 <br>
\hline Udipi ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．． \& －＊ \& ．．． \& － \& 2 \& 2 \& \& 2，784 \& \& 906 \& 2，788 \& \& 701 <br>
\hline Coondmpoor \& t． \& … \& $\ldots$ \& 43 \& 22 \& \& 5，742 \& \& 1，436 \& 8，786 \& \& 1，461 <br>
\hline Uppinangeali \& ＊．． \& 2 \& 7 \& 3 \& ${ }^{3}$ \& \& 148 \& \& 37 \& 354 \& \& 49 <br>
\hline Total \& ．．． \& 35 \& 13 \& 72 \& 48 \& \& 9，844 \& \& 2，461 \& 9，884 \& \& 2，566 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^2]Inerements rempiseione.
(5) (Kumakis, kane, bands.-In G.O. No. 1190, Revenue, dated 30th December 1902, it was decided that the question of assessing komaki lands should not form part of the settlement.

The question of kans nnd bênés was dealt with in G.O. No. 413, Revenue, dated 19th April 1904. It has been decided to ncquire the pepper right in kans when required for forest resorvation under the Forest Act. Bánes, when required for reservation, will be reallotted by the Revenue Department in suitable localities in the proportion of two acres ${ }^{1}$ to ench acre of cultivated land. A epecial form of pattia for kaps which are admitted, and which are not required for forest reservation, has been prescribed in G.O. No. 213, Revenue, dated 8th March 1905.

The manner in which inorement remissions were granted is described follows in paragraph 18 of the settlement notification :-
"Where the settlement assessment in any individual patta is " higher than the present revenae demand, the excess will be collected " by anmual increments as follows:-It the increase exceeds 25 per "cent, an amount equal to the old assessment plus 25 per cent. thereof " will be levied at once, and the remainder by instalments equal to " 121 per cent. of the old assessment. Where, however, such instal*" ments will not admit of the full revised assessment being renohed " ${ }^{\text {i }}$ by the twelfth year, the remainder (i.t., the increase over 25 per "cent.) will be lovied in eleven equal instalments. It is, however, to " be clearly understood that, if the whole or a portion of the land " beld by a pattadar at settlement is transferred or relinquished "subsequent to settlement, the full settlement assessment will be ${ }^{4}$ elharged for the lands remaining in his patta and for those which "have passed to other hands, This rule, however, will not apply "to cases in which the change in the holding may be due to canses " beyond the ryot's contiol ; for example, where a portion of his land " is washed away by a river or where a piece of land is taken op for "t pablic purposes. In such cases the excess assessment upon what *" remains of the holding will be levied in the same number of "instalments as fixed for the entire holding. Similarly when one 4s of the joint holdera of a patta transfers his intereat therein, either "to the co-pattadar or to a stranger, increment remission will not "be forfeited hy such transfer. Increases of Rs. 3 and under will be "eharged at once whatever the percentage may be."

The toial nmount of increment reminsion granted for the whole district amonuts to $\mathrm{Ra}, 33,84,537$. It is noticeable that thoagh the rate of increase for the whole district is only 65 per cent., the increment remi-sions extend to the full twelve yeare in all the taluks. This in due to the extreme inequality of the old assessment. Even in the Coondapoor taluk where the nettloment inercase is only 22 per cent. which would be collected in one year had the old assessment
been equitably distributed, the incroment remissions extend to the twelfth year.

Acoording to the return made by the Collector to the Board in Rent roll, fasli 1310, there were ouly 48,583 pattadars in the district, of which ten only were joint pattas, The bettlement pattas are 89,654, Under the old system the kudutales into which the old warge had been in almost all casen split up, were not recognized as pattas. Although the warg had in most censes long ceased to be the unit of ownership, the warg was still the only nnit recognized by the Revense Department, The kndutale was merely a division of tha warg to facilitate oollection. In the last resort, arrears dne on the land of one kudntaledif which conld not be collected otherwine were realized by the sale of the whole warg. In pructice this very seldom oceurred. The old system was, however, in fact a juint patta syntem, disguised by the creation of separate kudutales. In many cases of joint family property there had never been any division of the property. All that had been divided was the income, and the separate registration into kudutales only showed the proportionate amonnt of the assensment which each momber of the family had agreed to pay out of his share of the income. Even when the land itself had been divided, it was often not separately surveyed. In all these cases joint pattas had to be issued at settlement to all the registered kudutaledírs. As a rale, they applied for sub-division of the property and separate registration. When there was no dispute as to the share of each this request was always complied with. In many cases, too, families whose property had remained registered in the name of one coember ap till then, arailed themselves of the opportanity afforded by the bettlement to divide their land into eeparate shares.

Thus although, bad kudutales been shown as pattas in the revenue rent roll, the incrense in the nmmber of pattas by eettlement would not appear so large, the preparation of the new pattas, and the measurement of the different shares iavolved a great deal of work. Registration was amended in the case of 127,018 sub-divisiona at settlement. A large number of new sub-divisions were aloo measured to sub-divide different holdinge.

In the settlement report it is shown that the price of first and second sort rice, the main staple of the district, has rison 171 per cont. and 194 per cent. respectively since Munro's settlement, or a rise of 182 per cent. taking both together.

It is also shown in the same report that a comparison of the old areas with the survey areas of 21 mólpatta wargs reveale the fact that there has been an average increase of 90 per cent. by survey, The conclusion is, that after allowing half the inerease in price for the incrensed cost of cultivation and living, the old assessment should have been enhanced by 181 par cent. if it had been desired to rentore
the Government demend to the same proportion that it was fixed at by Mararo.

The chief objeotion which was alway日 urged by those who were opposed to any revision of the assessment in this district was that any enhanocment of the asaessment would result in a 'bouleversement' of land velnes.

An examination of the sale-deeds of 45 properties in the Mangslore taluk, which have changed handa recently before and after settlement, shows that this anticipation has been falsified hy the result. In eight cases the price aftor settlement is lower, in 13 cases it is unchanged, and in 24 cases the price is higher than before.

The following extract from the adminiatration report of the Discriot Registrar for 1904 pointe to the same conclusion :-

Higher हales advanced 14 per cent. in 1904 as compared with the preceding year. Higher mortgages rose 7 per eent. "The fact that the higher sales and mortgagea have advanced in 1904 goes to show that land is still considered a safe investment, and that the period of suspense that aceompanied the survey and settlement operations in the distriot has been followed by a period of security."

Rent anil sale unit of land.

The bijwari medl.

In paragraph 4 (4) of the letter of the Government of India, No. 3371 of 1at Nowember 1902, it is stated that besides the brief account of the nettlement opurations, an nccount of the chief changes diselosed in the state of affairs described in the first volume of this Gazetteer should be included.

The remarks ander this head will be confined to a discussion of the rent and aale-unit of land current among the people' (the byjwari mina), and the rates of rents paid by temants to landlords ap to the time of settlement. ${ }^{2}$ Under both these heads the information given in the District Manual no longer represents the existing state of affaira. Beforo there had been any survey it was, in fact, hardly possible to get correot information on these points. In paragraph 28 of the soheme report for Mangalore and Kísaragod the Deputy Commissioner has followed the Distriet Manual in taking one mudi as equal to one acre. This in incorrect as will be seen below.

The 'bijwari mudi ' (measure of land by seed capacity) generally means the Mangalore mudi of 42 seern. Where mother mudi is meant, the foot is manally stated, The argile mudi of 50 ceere prevails in a somall tract within a madius of about 15 to 20 miles of Mangalore town, In the south of the Kásaragod talak the unit is the *pothipad,' the equivalent of a Mangalore mudi. In the north of Kisaragod it is the 'Majjoshwar holike' of 39 (nominal) neers. In the north of the Udipi taluk the koilu, i.e., the extent one man can reap in a day, one-twelfths of an acre, is the rent unit. In the Coondapoor

[^3]taluk the 'stalu madi' 'is abont 20 seers, one-third of an nore. In all other parts the bijwari mudi means the Mangulore mudi of 42 se ers,

Before the anrvey of the district it was thought (District Manaal, Vol. I, page 215) that the bijwari 'mudi' was equivalent to one acre. It is not possible to ascertain the area by experiment, as each cultivator bas his own ideas on sowing. The 'Mangalore' mudi is nominally a piece of land requiring 42 seers of seed. Assuming that an acre requires 60 seers (though some land-owners put it at 70 setrs), a Mangalure mudi is seven-tenths of an sere.

An 'argile ' mudi is numinally land requiring 56 seers of seed or fourteen-fifteenths of aun nere.

A comparison of leases and sale-deeds with survey areas, and personal field enquiries made from tenants, landlords and Government officials in all parts of the distriot brings ont the fact that the amount of seed required to sow a field is invariably exaggerated by the land-owner, with a view to obtain a higher rent or price. The anme custom prevails in the adjoining province of Coorg. 'There the prodace of the land, and not the seed it requiras, is the standard of measurement. A piece of land described by its owner ns producing 100 batties in fact never produces more than 70 batties, often less. It is not to be sapposed that the tenant or the purchaser is deooived by this, as it is a universal costom. It must, however, be allowed for in estimating the aren in acres, of the 'bijwari madi' of the leases and sale-deeds ourrent among the people. In bail lands an average deduction of not less than 25 per cent. must be made from the nominal seed capacity of a field on this aoonont. This figare has been arrived at by careful enquiries from all clasees of people interested in lanil, and may be nocepted as correet.

The Mangalore bijwari mudi in bail land is then $\frac{31}{2}$ of an acre, and the argile mudi seven-tenths of an aore. It would be ensy to cite cuses in whioh the ares was more and in which it was less than these figures. They represent a fair average. In bettus, more space is tsken up by unprofitable arens, suoh as larger bunds and the terraces of cultivated land are smaller in proportion. It is, therefore, asually considered that a betta field takes 48 seers for a Mangalore madi of land, and 60 seers for an argile mudi. The Mangalore bettu bijwari mudi is therefore four-lifths of an acre, and the argile bettu madi is one nere. The majal Mangalore bijwari mudi is about 40 seers capacity, or two-thirds of an acre ; and the argile majal madi is about 50 seers, or five-sixths of an scre.

Exoept in the case of permanent leases (múlgéni), competition rents are in foroe throughont the whole district. In the Coondapoor taluk, and the northeru pari of the Udipi talak, rents are usually

Renta: Before Bettlement. ealcalated in terms of the kanchina mudi of 63 seers. Elsewhere, anless some other standard (suoh as the Kárkals holike or

Manjeshwar holike) are specified, the rent mara is the Mangalora mara of 42 imperial seers.

Bail rents are nearly always in rice. Majal rents are generally in rice, sometimes partly in rive and parily in money. Betitu rents are paid in rice near the coast, and money or rice in the interior.

Though there are in each talak exceptional villages where rents are abnormally high or low, on the whole there is not mach difference in rents throughont the district, when the actual money value is worked out acoording to the local measares. On the whole, rents for rice lands are lower and bagayat rents are higher in the south of Kásarag $\delta d$ talnk than elsewhere. It will, therefore, be sufficient to give the rents in the difforent parts of the Mangalore taluk.

Near Mangalore town excoptionally good bail lands are rented for as mach as fifteen muras of rice per argile mudi. Rent is usually paid partly in first-sort and partly in second-sort, but to avoid any overestimation of rents it will be assumed here that all rents are paid in second-sort rice, and the low price of Re. 3 per mudi will be taken when converting rents into moneg. Fifteen muras per argile mura are therefore equivalent to Rs. 64 per acre. The best majals, saited for gruwing sngareane, in the same locality are rented at soven pagodas per argile mudi or Rs, 42 per acre. The best bettus are rented for five murns per argile mura or Rs. 15 per acre.

These rents are for exceptional lands. Ordinarily good bails in the apecial and first group are rented for twelve maras an"argile madi or Rs. 51 per acre. Majals of the same quality are rented at from Rs, 25 to Rs, 30 par nere, i.e., six maras per argile mura; and bettus of the same quality in the same tract, foor muras or Ra. 12 per nere.

In the eastern part of the first group and the second groap good bails are rented at from 8 to 6 maras per Mangalore madi or Rs. 45 to Re, 34 per acre. Majals are rented at four or five muras per Mangalore madi or Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per acre: bettus from two to three moras or Rs, 7 to Rs. 11 per acre.

In the worst villagen of the third group, situated in the malarions vioinity of the ghats, bsil rents are as low ns three to five muras per Mangalore mura, i.e., Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 an acre; majals nt two to throe muras or Rs, 9 to Re. 13 por acre ; and bettus one to two murns or Rs, 3 to Rs. 5 per acre.

The rents of bagayats are more difficult to ascertain. Ordinarily good coconnat bagayate are rented at from Rs, 40 to Rs, 50 per nore. Exceptional coconnat bagayats fetch as much as $\mathrm{H} s .90$ per acre. Cocoanat trees planted on the bands of paddy fields, when not planted by the tenant, fetch As, 4 to As, 8 per tree. There must be many cases where the rent of the trees standing on the bands more than oovers the wet assessment on the field.

Areca gardens are seldom given on lease. When they are so given, the rents are as ligh as R. 200 an aore (paragraph 70 of Board's Proceedings No. 41, R.8., L.R. aad Agri., dated 15th Maroh 1902).

The aastern villages of the fourth group of the Uppinangadi taluk are the worst in the district. Bails here do not fetch more than Rs, 12 per aore, tanjals Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 and bettus Rs. 3 or Ra. 4. In these villages most of the land is cultivated by the land-owners themaelves.

The above rents are given as a record of the state of things prevailing prior to the introduction of settlement. The highest rents

After nettlo ment abeorb almost the whole of the first crop. The temant mast make his living and pay the expenses of caltivation from the second crop and the third wet or the grain orop, if any. Tenants in such tracts are, in fact, mere coolies, und eke out their living by other ocoupations. In such cases enhancement of rent is impossible. In general, however, the land-owning classes have every where raised their rents in proportion to the assessment. In nome cases they have actually made a profit out of the settlement by raising their rents by the full amount of the settlement assessment, themselves gaining the benefit of the increment remission.

In paragraph 21 of G.O. No. 757, Revenue, duted 25th August 1902 , it is stated that the setilement assensment on first and second class wet lands may be reokoned at one-quarter of the average rental. The figares given above show that, even before the rents were enhanced, this estimate was low, for first and second olnss lands alone. For the best bail and majale the raximum eettlement assessment comes to nbout one-sixth of the rent, as fixed prior to settlement. Almost every patte, however, contains some dry land, or honse-site for which no rent is paid. The proportion of the assessment to the rent is higher in the interior. Taking all these points into consideration, the settlement assensment may be said to rauge from one-fifth to one-quarter of the old rent in the special and lirat group villages, and from one-quarter to one-third in the interior, fn a few villagea at the foot of the ghats it is mors shan one-third. Rente have, however, been enhanoed wherever it was possible to do so, subsequent to settlement ; and before the full settlement assessment has been reached the landlords will be in receipt of much the same net income as before.

# 4.314 


XI.-Classification of area and money ratee acoording to the last settlement.
(Pagt I. Aren mader each money rate,


[^4]
## XI.-Classification of area and money rates aocording to the

 last settlement-cont,(Pert 1. Area under ench money rate-cont.)

8. 0ax. 6

## XI-Classification of area and money rates according to the

 last settlement-cont.(Part 1. Area ander cach money rate-cont.)



?

XI-Classifiontion of area mod money rates acoording to the last settlement-cont.
(Part 2. Classes and sorti included under each money rate.)


Noti-In the spocial group willingen for well lavels, the rath for ningla erop has been

XL-Classification of area and money rates nccording to the last settlement-cont *
(Pact 2. Clases and sorts inoluded under each money rate-oont.)



XII, -Risinfall.

XIII.-Holdinga, Cultivation and Demand in fasli 1322 (1912-18).

XV．－Demand，Colleetion and Balauce of Corrent Land Revenue and Cesses（ia thoasanda of rapees）．

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XVI,-Remissions (is thousands of rupees).


8. Cax. 7
XVII.-Land Improvement and Agricultariata* Lomns.

|  | Total amonnt advaneed under the Land Improvement and Agrioulturiata Louns Aota in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total reaoverod. <br> (18) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Talabens <br> (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  <br> (7) |  <br> (8) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { di } \\ & \text { 荗 } \\ & \text { 䨗 } \\ & \text { (10) } \end{aligned}$ |  <br> (11) |  |  |
| Coompapoon Divialom. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {mas. }}$ | $\mathrm{mH}^{(1)}$ | R*. |  |
| Ooondapoor .a. ... .c | ." | $\ldots$ | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | *.. | ... | ${ }^{(4)} 150$ | (b) 125 | 975 |  |
| Udipi ... ... ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | ... | ... |  |  |  | (c) |  |  |  |
| Earkal ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  | m | 300 | ... |
|  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | - | .'. | ... | .. | ... | ** | ** | ... | $\cdots$ |
| Maxancore Division. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mangalore ... ... ... | * | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | **' | $\cdots$ | , " | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Putrue Divisias, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kauaragod ... ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | *** | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | i. | ... | ... | ." | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Oppinangadi ... ... ... | , | * | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | , | . $\cdot$ | ... | ... |  |  |
| Distriet Total ... | ** | ". | ... | $\cdots$ | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... | '." | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 450 | 125 | 075 | -* |



41
XVIII, -Prices in sears per rapee.

XVIII.--Prices in seers per rapee-cont


XIX.-Income-tax.
(Part IV, "Other boarces" only.)


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XX．－Abkãri and Opium．

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| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{5} \\ & \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned} \equiv$ |  |  |  | 9호코불 |
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| 娄 $=$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | E3.95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

XX1,-Revenue Receipta.

|  |  | 1908-04. <br> (2) | 1904-0 0. <br> (3) | 1905-66. <br> (4) | 1800-07. <br> (5) | $1907-08$ <br> (6) | 1مO8-09. <br> (7) | 1809-10. <br> (8) | 1010-11. <br> (g) | 1911-12. <br> (10) | 1912-13. <br> (11) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | * | H5. | H. | кะ. | 8. | n. | $4{ }^{1}$ | n. | H5, | ne. |
| Land revenue (ब). | and rates | 15,55,800 | 17,06,984 | 19,28,690 | 20,55,052 | 21,43,429 | 23,98,541 | 30,77,156 | 21.43,598 | 22,25,610 | 22,60,080 |
| Etamp* ... |  | 2,61,034 | 2,67,537 | 2,00,926 | 2,67,811 | 2,74,785 | 2,80,888 | 2,76,105 | 2,90,645 | 3,07,200 | 3,92,886 |
| Escina |  | 4,77,415 | 5,37,989 | 5,78,619 | 6,09,614 | 6.97,989 | 6,82,085 | 6,79,731 | $0,85,458$ | 7,21,295 | 7,99,041 |
| Ineometas ponalties- | inoluding | 39,240 | 44,839 | 51,684 | 53,186 | 51,574 | 48,407 | 20,779 | 53,269 | 53,972 | 60,159 |
| Forveta (b) | . ... | 68,543 | 72,000 | 1,09,619 | 1,08,087 | 1,15,004 | 1,09,521 | 1,13,893 | 1,16,959 | 1,87,400 | 1,43,916 |
| Regietration (e) | ... ... | 46,224 | 51,978 | 652,405 | 55,568 | 55,420 | 50,019 | 58,519 | 55.178 | 54, 880 | (13,550 |
| Oplam |  | 2,020 | 8,784 | 4,096 | 4,337 | 3,014 | 4,750 | 5,304 | . 5,841 | 5,750 | 6,728 |
| Salt (d) | .6. | 1,48,627 | 1,42,356 | 1,08,087 | 1,13,780 | 1,07,830 | 08,920 | 80,239 | 1,18,116 | 1,06,144 | 1,11,86e |
| Cantoms | t** -* | 70,958 | 69,218 | 60,100 | 58,984 | 68,540 | 85.072 | 73,355 | 1,10,508 | 90,550 | 1,07,493 |

[^5]
8. CAN. 8
XXII-Sen-borne Tride-Total Trade in each port.


XXII-A.-Sea-borne Trade-Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports,
(Average of the five yeare ending 1912-13.)

| Importe. |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{n}_{\text {sporta }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{2}{2} \div \frac{7}{2}$ <br> (1) | Articies. <br> (2) |  | Quantity. <br> (3) | Value. <br> (4) | $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{d}{2}$ <br> (1) | Articlen. <br> (2) | Qanatity. <br> (3) | Value. <br> (4) |
|  |  |  |  | 114. |  |  |  | 同. |
|  | Oaffee Froits and vegetables- | ... ewt. | 15,460 | 7,45,060 |  | Building and kngiveering mate. |  |  |
|  | Coconnuts ... ... | (.1) No, | 1,868,007 | 37,756 |  | Brickes and tiles ...e .. No, | 20,629,875 | 6,09,005 |
|  | Freah vegetables <br> Dried friita | ... yalue. | 0,408 | 38,188 47,100 |  |  | 119,141 | 61,45,792 |
|  | Grain and pelino- |  |  |  |  | Fish, dry, malted ... ... owl. | 35,3a3 | 4,24,511 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Gram }}^{\text {Grase }}$... | i.. ${ }_{\text {axt. }}^{\text {ow }}$ | 46,409 | $2,08,329$ $1,20,629$ |  | Fruits and vegetablee- Fraits, dried | 12,894 |  |
|  | Rice not in the hask :-. | $\ldots$ | 12,046 | 75,2al |  | Grain and pulae- -.. ... ewt. | 12,424 | 2,4,188 |
|  | Whent ${ }^{\text {Whes }}$ (four | $\cdots$ | 5,128 | 31,241 |  | Hice not in the bank... ow ewt. | 72,405 | 4,77,158 |
|  | Whest flour | - | 7,670 | 57,070 30,974 |  | Manares- Finh manies and mamo |  |  |
|  | Havdwire and eatlery ... | ... value. |  | 1,43,305 |  | Oile- | 8,3\%0 | 2,88,043 |
|  |  | $\ldots$ - gallors. | 4,440 | 6, 6,775 |  | Burential ... ... ... Kallonn, | 587 | 40,401 |
|  | Oils- |  |  | 1,00,402 |  | Soederira or coconnut kernel | 23,811 |  |
|  | Kercaens | ...) gallone. | 353,204 | 1,82,3195 |  | Spieen- |  | 0,04,307 |
|  | Oile caloss | -- owt. | 11,982 | 48,788 |  | Metel-nate ... $\quad .$. | 6,418,188 | 12,00,011 |
|  | Prah- Slied foh |  |  |  | 5 | Cardamome ... ... ... ." | 57,304 | 80,539 |
|  | Manuree ... | i. $+\ldots$ ewt, tons. | 86,556 | $4,75,506$ $1,50,945$ |  | Pepjer ... -.. -.. ... ." | 214,509 | 61,848 |
|  | Mmaurem .ot -\% ... | **. -1\%ns. |  | 1,50,965 |  | Other morti ... | 182,902 | 28,075 |



30531
XXII-A,-Sea-borne Trade-Chief Imports and Exports at the selected ports-cont.


XXII-A.-Sea-borne Trade: Chief Importe and Exports at the selected ports-cont.


XXII,-Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1912-13.

|  | Distriot Boand. | Talulk Bearels inelading puions is them. |  |  | Total,(6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  | Mange lore. (3) | Puttur. <br> (4) | Coondapoor. (5) |  |
| WYExile avi | L | H2. | 38, | 18. | es |
| Land Revenme - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Haumetax ... .av ... | . $\times$ | $\cdots$ | ** | -. | $\ldots$ |
| Rents, ete., of beberlem wis | . | ... | -* | ** | - |
| Minopllaneour ... ... | - | $\ldots$ | ** | *.. | ** |
| Locel rated - <br> Cens on lund | 1,08,721 | 27,668 | -55.039 | 45,755 | 2,17,441 |
| Railwly cen ... ... | 1,0, | **. | ... | -- | -... |
| Imbarail- |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Government wouritios, eta. | 49 | 1 | 3 N | 16 | 66 |
| Lave and Juwici-Cowrle of Sane- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Finen under Pollioe and other Aets. | 50 | 198 | 297 | 594 | 764 |
| Educution- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Schoul foos | ... | 782 | 2.080 | 17,702 | 20, 1884 |
| Contributiona $+\cdots$.. | ... | 12,201 | 15,657 | 14,738 | 42,564 |
| Orther Feceipte in ... | ... | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ... |  | 38 |
| Mellical- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hosplat reoripter ... ... |  |  | 38 | 8 | 46 |
| Contributione ... ... | 2,800 | 6,102 | 10,281 | 8.115 | 98,440 |
| Other receipta ... as $^{\text {a }}$ | 30 | 57 | 955 | 698 | 1.051 |
| Mimor departmentsFeterfinary, ett., rocolipt.... | .... |  |  |  |  |
| Mimenlansom- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Choultry receipte +.. | ... | 43 | 413 | 3 | 71 |
| Market and alagghter-house recelipte. | - . | 551 | 943 | 3.484 | 5,003 |
| Contributions ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other reeeipte --. ... | 18 | 159 | 2,267 | 323 | 2,786 |
| Railmaye - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net reoeiptm ... ... | t-r | ... | * | .. | $\cdots$ |
| Oivil works- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ferry redeipte .r. | 25,765 | -* | + | *- | 25,783 |
| Totla ... ... ... | 48,901 |  | .. | \% | 48, (1-1 |
| Comtributionm- <br> Contribntions <br> from | 1,87,735 | ... | ... | m | 1,87,735 |
| Goveriment. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ofher contribations _.xe | 1,850 | ก1\% | 706 | 1,407 | 4,415 |
| Dabt, đepoult and aifrances. | 44,832 | 5 |  |  | 44,837 |
| Total Receipth ... | 4,20,038 | 47,181 | 65,805 | 92,43 | 6,95,417 |
| Expmaprues. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Befunto <br> Land revenue and loond rates. | $\cdots$ | ** | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ** |

8.045. 9

XXIIL-Income and Expenditure of Looal Boards in 1912-18-cont.

|  | District Board, | Taialk unín | Boarder in ons in th | oluding | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  | Mangnlore. <br> (3) | Pattur. <br> (4) | Coondaproor. <br> (5) |  |
| Expenditore-conf. | sa. | E. | na. | Re. | It. |
| InteresiOn loans, eto. | -. |  |  |  |  |
| Gemeral odminiatration- |  | ... | ... | * | $\cdots$ |
| General establishment of locen funds. | 6,873 | 1,424 | 1,644 | 2,185 | 12,076 |
| Other expenditare ... | ... | ... | ... |  |  |
| Seoondary whools | $\cdots$ |  |  | 13,473 |  |
| Elementary schoola | ... | 15,223 | 22,435 | 23,208 | 60,861 |
| Other sahouls a ... | ... | 133 | .... | 151 | 28. |
| Medical- menditare | ... | 657 | ... | 737 | 1,30.4 |
| Hospitalmand diapensaries. | 2,155 | 6.740 | 18,949 | 18,395 | 41,239 |
| Frecination -.. ... | 4,988 | 809 | 1,187 | 1,418 | 7,502 |
| Planitation ... $\quad .$. |  | 1300 | 2,584 | 9,170 | 6,054 |
| Plogre Other epidemics .... | 4,00.5 | 464 |  | 613 | 4,065 |
| Ohher expenditure -.. | 4,893 | -. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ... 30 | 613 | 1,417 4898 |
| Minor Departmantr- |  | ... | ... | \% | 4,893 |
| Publio exhibitiona and fairs. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Veterinary and other chargen. | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Superanswation, ete.- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pensions, erntuities, eto. Stefienerf and Printing - | 4,588 | 33 | $\cdots$ | ... | 4,571 |
| Btatiomery oupplied from Contral stores | -.. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Printing work at Gurernment and private premes. | 535 | 304 | 237 | 950 | 1,32d |
| Mixcellawens- - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Markets and alanghter- Momare | -.. | 5 | $\geq$ | 68 | 75 |
| Chonltiries ... ... ... | ... | 115 | 66 | 93 |  |
| Ltghling ...) ... ... |  | 79 | 35 | 206 | 320 |
| Ohher expenditure ... | 1,465 | 1 | 2 | 119 | 1,587 |
| Railwayp- <br> Conatraotion of railwaya |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conatraotion of railways. Other nxpenditare | ... | ', | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Oivif morki- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | . |
| Civil buildinga ... | 8,528 | 2,333 | 4,068 |  |  |
| Communieationm ... ... | 1,72,804 | 0,781 | 11,314 | 21,047 | 2,15,876 |
| Esenftary works and other works of pablic improwementa. | L | 3,888 | 4,000 | 1,752 | 10,184 |
| Entablishasent, tooly and plant. | 25,6e4 | 2,033 | 3,241 | 4,465 | 35,403 |
| Contributions... ... .... | 1,080 |  |  |  |  |
| Debit, deposit and advan. | 1,054 | 412 | 635 | 976 | 3,977 |
| Debt, depopit and advansat. | 33,509 | 5 | \%. | , | 33,548 |
| Total Expenditare | 2,72,470 | 44,974 | 66,788 | 97,404 | 4,81,056 |

XXIV.-Income and Expenditare of the Manicipality in 1912-13.


## XXIV.-Income and Expenditare of the Manicipality in 1912-13-cont.



XXV -Education in 1911.

| Talaliz,(1) | Nember of liternten. |  | Liternten per thoumed of popalation. |  | Literates in English. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Meles. <br> ( ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | Malen <br> (4) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Femiles. } \\ \text { (5) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Males. <br> (6) | Femiles <br> (7) |
| Coonvargo Divisios. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coondspoor ... ... | 0,553 | 659 | 147 | 9 | 538 | 3 |
| Udipl ... ... | 10,147 | 1,903 | 148 | 13 | 1,001 | 61 |
| Mamoalome Divisions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amisdivi frlands ... | 84 | -.. | 45 | -* | 2 | ** |
| Mangalore ... ... | 23, 27 | 4,041 | 168 | 35 | 4,297 | 1,180 |
| Madebldri ... ... | 5,116 | 319 | 95 | 6 | 188 | 4 |
| Potrein Ditimon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kanarnged ... ... | 18,293 | 2,062 | 152 | 16 | 601 | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Opplangell | 8808 | 700 | 121 | 10 | 340 | 83 |
| Dintriot Total ... | 88,683 | 10.627 | 145 | 17 | 1,967 | 1,371 |
| Eindes -.. ... | 63,001 | 5,738 | 140 | 11 | 4,187 | 180 |
| Mumalment ... | 0,406 | 1,058 | 135 | 15 | 248 | \%. |
| Christima | 8,401 | 3,577 | 178 | 73 | 2,471 | 1,160 |
| Orber - $\quad$. | 1,828 | 204 | 359 | 60 | 61 | 20 |

XXVI.-Schoola and Soholara in 1912-13.

| Clase of institationn.(1) | Number of inatitations. |  |  |  |  |  | Number of mebolurn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br> (2) | 흘 를 를 <br> (8) | 药 <br> (4) | $\frac{\text { en }}{5}$ <br> (5) | 를 별 b <br> (6) | है <br> (7) | $\frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{\pi}{x}}$ (8) |  <br> (b) | 혗 <br> (10) |
| Poblic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arta Colleges ...t ... | 1 | $\cdots$ | w- | 1 | *** | 9 | 108 | 3 | 201 |
| Profemionel Collenea .as [Socondary sehooln for | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 10 | $\cdots$ | 14 | 4,070 | 89 | 4,159 |
| (a) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Emoyndery mehoolle for } \\ \text { girler }\end{array}\right.$ | in |  | $\cdots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 18 | 746 | 764 |
| Higher elementary schools for boyn. | ... | -. | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | d | 1,209 | 169 | 1,278 |
| (b) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Higher elemestary } \\ \text { vehools for girle. }\end{array}\right.$ | 2 | is | -.. | 5 | ** | 5 | 177 | 572 | 749 |
| Lower elementary | 1 | 7 | 212 | 209 | 59 | 568 | 26,523 | 4,020 | 31,443 |
| (c) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Lower elementary } \\ \text { vehoole for girls. }\end{array}\right.$ | 2 | $\cdots$ | 9 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 08 | 1,472 | 1,585 |
| Training achools for pansters. <br> Do, for mis- | $\frac{1}{1}$ | ** | $\ldots$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 112 | 33 | 112 |
| Other spectill mehoolis -*- | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | ** | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Total . | 9 | 7 | 296 | 338 | 40 | 620 | 32,270 | 8,004 | 40,274 |
| Paicatien |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\cdots$ | *-. | - | ... |  | 5 | 259 | 13 | 302 |
| Elementary | a | $\ldots$ | -.. | $\cdots$ | +.] | 72 | 1,458 | \$09 | 1,767 |
| Total . | - | + | $\ldots$ |  | ** | 77 | 1,747 | 352 | 2,069 |
| Grand Total ... | 9 | 7 | 228 | 388 | 40 | 697 | 34,017 | 8,326 | 42,843 |



(e) Rolsicit to elematary seloolin with pitandands up to and incloding the fourth, elementary

XXVII.-Expenditure on Sohools in 1912-18,

| Natrre of Behaols. | Expenditure on all slasnen of echoole. |  | Colligges. |  | Beoondary nohool. |  | Higher olementary set oole. |  | Lower elementsry tehoal. |  | Truining sehoots. |  | Technical and industrial mohoole |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | fotal, <br> (2) | Sot. <br> (3) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { oxpernd } \\ \text { iture } \\ \text { (4) } \end{gathered}$ | Not Nphat noure (b) | Total expernd. itares. <br> (6) | Net expeadftane. <br> (7) | Total expenditure. <br> (8) | Net expend- fture (9) | Total expendfture. <br> (10) | Net expendliure. <br> (11) | Total expend. itwro. <br> (12) | Net <br> orpenil- <br> finve. <br> $(13)$ | Total expendithare. <br> (14) | Net expumaitare. <br> (15) |
|  | Ka. | ns. | H. | kn . | 24: | R4. | ss. | $\mathrm{sa}^{\text {a }}$ | nis. | His | $\mathrm{ma}_{\text {, }}$ | ns. | B8. | ne. |
| Gopernment lacal Biard | 53,166 76,249 | 43,230 45,207 | 8,460 | 18,483 | 0,079 13,720 | S,512 $-2,470$ | 2,958 | 2,087 | 2,471 | 2,359 53,581 | 14,789 | 14,789 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
|  | 76,249 3,013 | 45,207 2,713 |  |  | 13,720 | $-2,470$ | 3,8\% | 2,674 | 57,181 8,013 | 53,581 2,713 | 1,482 | 1,488 | . $\quad$ | $\ldots$ |
| Alided -.. | 2,31,459 | 55, 0 ¢ 4 | 39,089 | 9,07A | 1,02,409 | 10,687 | 12,002 | 6,018 | 69,421 | 20,359 | 8,401 | $\pm .472$ | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Draided -.. | 4.674 | 3,488 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,674 | 3,488 | - |  | \%. | ... |
| Prlvate ... | 8,007 | 2,201 |  |  | 2,750 | 509 |  | ... | B,257 | 1,64.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Distriob Total... | 3,76,568 | 1,68,803 | c3,65: | 25,101 | 1,28,046 | 20,148 | 15,120 | 11,079 | 1,42,017 | 84,072 | 24,7a2 | 18,748 | '* | ... |
| Recelpte (takere in anatement of flar. (ture) git nim workind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proviacial Funds | ... | 79,918 |  | 10.379 | ... | 21,220 | .an | 2,083 |  | 34,238 |  | 6,180 | ... |  |
| Local Fanals in |  |  | -. | , | ... |  |  |  | ... |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Municlpal Funda Schaol Fees | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,29.920}$ |  | $17,068$ | m | 83, ${ }^{48} 28$ | \% | 800 3,858 | $\ldots$ | 2,040 20,087 | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Subeoriptioni ... | " | 1, 4, 0101 | ... | \% | $\ldots$ | 2,470 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1, [0]4 | - | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Endowments | ... | 2,034 | $\stackrel{.}{.}$ | 1,0188 | $\ldots$ | 1,846 | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Ouher Soarces | -.. | 47 | ... | 7 | ... | 24 | -. | ... | ... | 16 | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | $\ldots$ |

XXVIII,-Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1912.


XXIX, Vaccination,

| Names of taluka <br> (1) | Samber of pereonin inceess. fully weccinated. |  |  | Hegintered birth-rate per 1,000 of population E. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1910-11 \\ (9) \end{gathered}$ | 1911-12. <br> (3) | 1912-13. (4) | $1910 .$ (5) | 1911. <br> (ब) | $1912$ <br> (7) |  |
| Goomparool: Divisiox. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coodappor Udipi <br> Kurkal | 4,194 0,508 $\ldots$ | 4.565 8,878 $\cdots$ | 4,325 5,260 5,580 | 37 40 | - 878 | 34 32 28 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,621 \\ 2,579 \\ 888 \end{array}$ |
| Maseacone Ditialos, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manyalore <br> Madebildrí | 9,417 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,848 \\ & 5,281 \end{aligned}$ | 7,731 $\cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29 \\ & \frac{29}{29} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 25 | 3,575 895 |
| Petren Divi- <br> H10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Esamrigod Uppinangadi | 12,173 7,907 | 9,908 4,963 | 7,910 5,481 | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | 38 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,314 \\ & 1,270 \end{aligned}$ |
| Muxicipabitt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mangalore ... | 3,083 | 2,398 | 2,467 | 35 | 36 | 83 | 1,217 |
|  | 46,237 | 42,811 | 35,863 | 36 | 23 | 35 | 14,812 |





## XXX.-Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistios for the ten yeare 1908-1912.)

XXXI,-Criminal Justice.

| Offence <br> (1) | $\begin{gathered} 1803 \\ (2) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1904. <br> (8) | $1805 .$ | $190 e .$ (5) | $\begin{gathered} 1007 \\ (6) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1908 . \\ (7) \end{gathered}$ | 1909. <br> (8) | $1910$ <br> (8) | 1911. <br> (10) | $191 \%_{4}$ $(11)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mardar | 5 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calpablo homioide | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 9 |
| Murts and namaita | 184 | 121 | 105 | 188 | 169 | 157 | 140 | 122 | 118 | 125 |
| Other oflimees mgainat the pertion i.f Dincoity | 8 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
|  |  |  | 18 | 90 | 14 | 54 | ${ }^{3}$ | 11 | 12 | 1 |
| Ho meebreking ... ... ... | 17 | 14 | 23 | 85 | 87 | 45 | ${ }_{45}$ | ${ }_{3} 1$ | $2{ }^{2}$ | 2 |
| Oatele thoft ... | 12 | 22 | 33 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 19 | 26 |
| Ollher thaft .... -.. | 124 | 198 | 187 | 290 | 817 | 315 | 312 | 2ne | 258 | 236 |
| Other affencoss ngainst property | 98 | 97 | 126 | 108 | 139 | 90 | 81 | 82 | 67 | 73 |
| Offences agsinst pablio tranjuillity (Chapter VIII). | 42 | 97 | 129 | 31 | 58 | 31 | 78 | 49 | 78 | 100 |
| Other elfencer againat the Peasal Oode ... ... | 217 | 215 | 173 | 259 | 292 | 329 | 141 | 145 | 160 | 121 |
| Total | 787 | 813 | 886 | 1,008 | 1,090 | 1,084 | 883 | 771 | 760 | 71 |
| Semirity for koeping the peace and for good bes haviour. | 19 | 16 | 91 | 19 | 25 | 5 | 41 | 29 | 2 P | 28 |
| Offencen undor Madras Ralt Aot (IV of 1889) | 107 | 64 | 72 |  | 24 | 33 | 23 | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Offences under Madrus Abkifi Act (I of 1886) | 1,883 | 1,571 | 1,256 | 893 | 877 | 600 | 584 | 510 | 536 | 563 |
| Offueces ander Madran Foreat Aot (Y of 1589) unt | 488 | 207 104 | 270 126 | W16 | 499 | 349 | 164 | 82 | 198 | 955 |
| Other (IV of 1884). | 1,203 | 1,167 | 1,485 | 1,186 | 1,278 | 1,002 | 65 724 | 853 | 940 | 104 728 |
| Grand Total | 4,829 | 3,942 | 4,056 | 3,918 | 3,862 | 3,147 | 2,484 | 2,328 | 2,858 | 2,504 |

## XXXII.-Work of Criminal Coarts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten yeara 1903-1912.)

| Clase of Courts, <br> (1) |  |  |  |  |  | Number of original cases instituted. <br> (2) | Number of appeala roceived. <br> (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Village Magistrates | ... | $\cdots$ |  | * |  | 649 | ... |
| Bench $\quad$ \% | ... | ... | ... | ..* | $\cdots$ | 597 | *** |
| Specinl |  |  | $\cdots$ | ** | $\ldots$ | 81 | +** |
| Stipendiary subordi | nate | agi | tes | .. | ... | 3,440 | -7 912 |
| Deputy, Assistant an | d J | M | atrat |  | ... | 310 | 912 20 |
| Distriet Magistrate |  | .... | ... | .... | .. | 39 | 20 59 |

XXXIII.-Police and Jails in 1912.

| Taluke.(1) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Police. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Police force, |  |  |  |  |  |  | (11) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 总 $\frac{5}{4}$ m <br> (2) |  <br> (3) |  <br> (4) |  |  | $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ 0 <br> (7) | $\begin{gathered} \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{8}{2} \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ (8) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Coondarools Division. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coondapoor ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 46 | $\ldots$ | 14.6* | 16 | 1 | 21 |
|  | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 43 | $\ldots$ | 182 | 29 | 1 | 22 |
| Karkal | 3 | $\ldots$ |  | 3 | 7 | 39 | ... | 105 | 18 | 1 | 10 |
| Maxgalont Divisiox. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mangalore $\dagger$... | 4 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $19 \pm$ | 30 | 328 | ... | 237 | 88 | 2 | 104 |
| Putter Divinios. $\quad$ Premer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kosaragod | 5 |  | 1 | 6 | 11 | 69 | $\cdots$ | 18: | 63 | 2 | 26 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kosaragod } \\ & \text { Uppinangadi } \end{aligned}$ | 8 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 96 | ... | 191 | 27 | 2 | 32 |
| Total . | 27 | 3 | 7 | 43 | 83 | 621 | ** | $1,04 \geq$ | $4236$ | 9 | 215 |

[^6]$$
\delta_{6}^{x} x_{0}^{0}
$$
"A book that is shut is but a block"


Please help us to keep the book clean and moving.
$\qquad$
$G$ $\qquad$ Mysore
n $\qquad$ Kornatatc



[^0]:    
    
    
    
    

[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ Manust of the Soath Gmanri distries sompiled by J, gturrock, IC.S. (Madran Goveriment Press, 1894).

    - Munro's letter, dated \$1et May 1800.

[^2]:    At the bime of writiber a lew camen wre sili under at qquiry．
    
    
    

    5．CaN． 5

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Diberjat Manan, Volume I, pege 215.

    - INid, page 194.

[^4]:     the molpatias in these theluly has not been comspleted.
    t Ane namesed at the mollpatis rate at ectlement.

[^5]:    

[^6]:    - The fifures shown in oolumn 9 are Potels' Ugranis whe constitute the village Police fr this district.
    $t$ The Gepres ahoun arainat Manealore inelvies the Prosecutine ntaf of 1 Inspector and $\uparrow$ the akares, the Reserve staff of I Inspertcr, \& Ergeants, 10 Hend Constatles and
     124 Constables and 1 seheos Rbles of Bank guard and 6 Sub -Inspector of 14 per cent. Reserves. I Includes three Sergents.

